How to Use Your Versatile Parker or TROJAN Coping Saw for scores of Uses!

This pamphlet explains and illustrates a few of the more common uses and techniques to help you get the most out of this tool.

PARKER
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY
WORCESTER,
MASS., U. S. A.

Trojan No.	Thickness	Width	Teeth Per Inch	Use
420-P	.020″	.250″	20	For Wood 1/16″ to 1/2″ or more For Metal 1/16″ to 1/8″ or more
33-P Coarse	.020″	.110″	10	For Wood 1/4″ to 3/4″ or more For Metal 1/4″ or more
22-P Medium	.020″	.110″	15	For Wood 1/8″ to 1/2″ For Metal 1/8″ to 1/4″
11-P Fine.	.020″	.110″	20	For Wood 1/16″ to 1/2″ For Metal 1/16″ to 1/8″
00-P Extra Fine	.020″	.110″	32	For Metal 1/16″ or less
#1 Lock Loop End	.020″	.070″	7	For Plastics, Wood, Bone, Soft Metals, etc. 1/4″ to 1 3/4″

SCROLL SAWING

The sawing of such contours, or curved lines, is generally referred to as "Scroll Sawing". For such Scroll Sawing, place your work on top of a simple "V" wood bracket (as illustrated in Figures A and B), clamped to a bench or table with the "V" extending beyond the edge of the bench. By use of this simple jig, the work itself remains free and easy to maneuver, without any necessity of clamping it down, yet with constantly firm support underneath.

Insert the proper wood cutting blade (fine teeth for thin wood, coarser for thicker wood) in the frame with the teeth points toward the handle. Saw with a downward stroke as illustrated in Fig. C, following the pattern which you have previously scribed or drawn on the wood. The narrow PARKER Coping Saw Blades will readily follow any contour or curve and can be made to change direction easily in sharp corners. By loosening the handle of the saw, (see Fig. D), and by changing the position of the blade and retightening, you avoid any possible interference from the frame

FIG. A

FIG. B

FIG. C

Parker
COPING SAWS

To most people the Coping Saw is vaguely familiar as a highly specialized tool employed only occasionally by skilled artisans. Actually the PARKER Coping Saw is an extremely versatile tool capable of many operations which would otherwise take much longer to perform and require expensive equipment.

Your PARKER Coping Saw with a small assortment of varied blades will cut Wood, Bone, Plastics and even Metals. A great many uses have been devised for this simple tool by the hobbyist, craftsman, cabinetmaker, home owner and others. It is an easy tool to use and takes but little practice to develop skill.

WOOD SAWING

The Coping Saw is most commonly used to saw wood, particularly for cutting contours, ranging from a simple curved shelf support to intricate cutout lacework or pieces of a jig-saw puzzle.

itself when you want to make a radical direction change.

Your PARKER Coping Saw features an exclusive ratchet type locking device (Fig. E), which prevents the blade from twisting when the cutting direction is changed. This feature greatly reduces blade breakage usually experienced with other saws which are not so equipped, and assures that the blade will always be kept straight for accurate sawing particularly where a thin cut or kerf is necessary. The 17 different locking positions permit the blade to be faced in ANY direction.

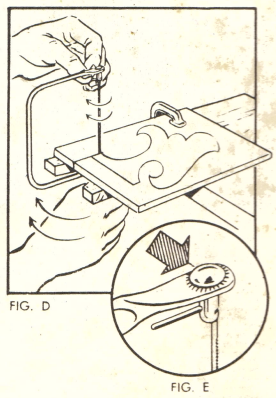

FIG. D

FIG. E

INSIDE SCROLL SAWING

For inside sawing, (see Fig. F), where the pattern to be sawed is to be entirely surrounded by wood, drill a small hole in the wood large enough to let the blade pass through. Then release the blade from the frame (by loosening the handle until tension is relieved), insert blade through the hole and reassemble to the saw. Remember to point the teeth down toward the handle as in Fig. C, and cut on a down stroke. Here again the changes in direction are taken care of by adjusting the position of the blade.

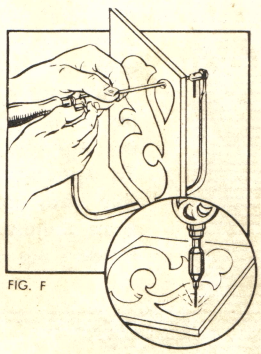

FIG. F

STRAIGHT WOOD SAWING

Although perfectly suited for sawing curves and contours, your PARKER Coping Saw can also be used to rip (saw with the grain) and cross cut (saw across the grain) in straight lines, (see Fig. G). By turning the blade so that it is at right angles to the frame you can easily saw down the center of a 13" wide board. With the blade in this same position you can saw off as much as 6½" from the end of any width board. To saw off longer lengths, you can cut through 6½" board by sawing one half of the way through from each side.

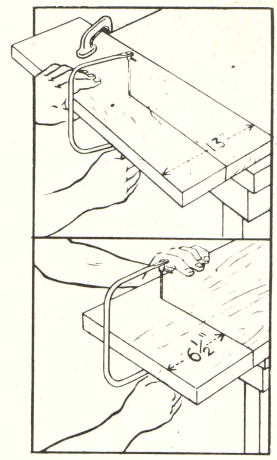

FIG. G

FINISH TRIM or COPING WORK

The Coping Saw is the ideal tool for the careful contour sawing necessary to fit and to match curved wood surfaces. To obtain such a fitting known as a false mitre, (see Fig. H), transfer the outline of the trim or coping to the piece to be fitted. To be certain of no crack, saw the outline with a slight back angle rather than at a right angle. To leave a smooth finished edge, select a fine tooth blade for this work.

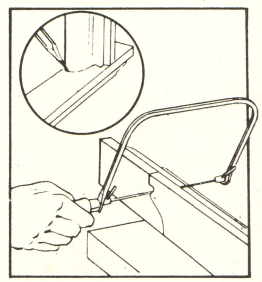

FIG. H

SAWING METALS

The average homeowner will find innumerable occasions for sawing metals with a PARKER Coping Saw. Copper, brass and steel, as well as cast iron and electrical conduit can all readily be sawed with this tool, simply by inserting the correct type of PARKER blade. For straight metal sawing (pipes, conduit, etc.) clamp the work in a vise if possible, and saw with the teeth pointed *away* from the handle. Keep rotating the pipe so that only one thickness of metal is being sawed. (See Fig. 1). Sawing straight through *two* thicknesses at one time takes much longer and causes vibrations which damage and greatly shorten the life of the blade.

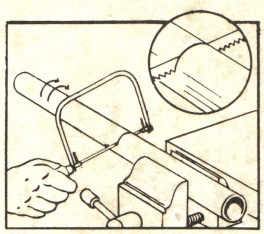

FIG. I

The Coping Saw is particularly valuable for the sawing of a pattern scribed on one or more flat sheets of metal. It is especially important to remember that the thinner the metal to be sawed, the finer the teeth should be in the blade. We recommend the use of TROJAN #00-P fine saw blade for metals up to 1/16" thick and TROJAN #11-P for thicknesses from 1/16" to 1/8". (See complete table at end). Use of a lubricant such as beeswax or paraffin for this type of sawing greatly speeds the cutting and lengthens the life of the blade.

Here again the "V" jig (Fig. A) should be used and the blade teeth should point down.

When thin sheets of metal are to be sawed in a pattern, rough and turned edges are easily avoided by clamping the metal between two pieces of wood, (see Fig. J), and scribing the design to be sawed on the top piece. A sheet of wax paper inserted between the wood and the metal will also automatically lubricate the blade as it saws.

The pattern can be transferred to the surface of thicker metal by adding a sheet of carbon paper under an original drawing and tracing over the lines of the pattern. On steel the design can be made to stand out much more clearly by wiping the surface with a solution of two chemicals mixed together — blue vitriol (copper sulphate) and oxalic acid, ("Caution — Handle with care — Poison".) On this coating which gives the appearance of copper plating, a design can easily be scribed with a metal point such as a stylus or an ice pick.

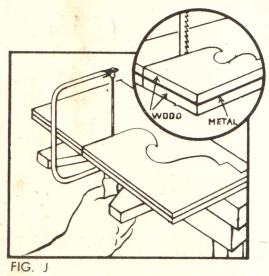

FIG. J

These are only a few of the uses and techniques for your Coping Saw. Your own experimenting will develop many more of particular value in your own case.

PARKER MANUFACTURING CO.

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.